MAINE FARMER
AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.] "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." [E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

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THE MAINE FARMER

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From the Baltimore Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. *No. 5.*

CARBON.—We treated in a concise manner of oxygen and hydrogen gasses, and shown their important offices in vegetation; it now remains for us to examine carbonic acid gas. Those two, with carbonic acid gas, we have shown are the principal constituents of all vegetable matter. Nitrogen gas enters into the composition of a few vegetable substances; but its offices are but little understood, and it is believed they are limited to but a few. It enters more copiously into the composition of animal substances. Charcoal, technically called carbon, when combined with oxygen, forms carbonic acid gas.

If 13 gr. of well burnt charcoal be inflamed by a burning-glass, in 100 cubic inches of oxygen gas, the charcoal will entirely disappear; and provided the experiment be correctly made, all the oxygen, except a few cubic inches, will be converted into carbonic acid; and what is remarkable, the volume of the gas is not changed. On this last circumstance, it is easy to calculate the exact quantity of pure charcoal and oxygen in carbonic acid gas. The weight of 100 cubic inches of oxygen gas, as 47 is to 34; so that 47 parts in weight of carbonic acid gas must be composed of 34 parts of oxygen and 13 of charcoal.

Carbonic acid is composed by heating potassium in it; the metal combines with oxygen, and the charcoal is deposited in the form of a black powder. The principal consumption of the carbonic acid in the atmosphere, seems to be in affording nourishment to plants; and some of them seem to be supplied with carbon chiefly from this source.

This acid is formed during fermentation, combustion, putrefaction, respiration of animals, and a number of operations taking place on the surface of the earth; and there is no other process known in nature by which it can be destroyed but by vegetation.

We have seen that this gas can be formed by burning pure charcoal in oxygen gas; but it is unnecessary to recourse to this method of obtaining it, as it exists in great abundance in all objects around us. It constitutes about one thousandth part of the air we breathe. We have shown that it composes nearly one half of the substance of vegetable gum; three-fourths of resin; more than three-fourths of olive oil; more than one half of woody fibre of beach and oak; nearly one half of animal jelly, and more than one half of the cream of the cow—our own bodies are formed in a large degree from the same material. So nearly is it true, that we are a set of blockheads, that even our brain, that organ of the sensorium, and immediate receptacle of the emanation of the Deity, is in its component parts but little different from the oak, which stands waving in the forest. One Eighth part of the substance of this globe, is supposed to be formed of calcareous matter, or lime, in its various forms; and from 41.4 to 43 parts in the hundred, of all that substance, is composed of the gas of which we are treating. It forms the difference between iron and steel. It enters into the composition of the spirit in wine, cider, and other liquors, and forms their lively sparkling, and acid taste. It is likewise this gas which gives value to our mineral waters, and is procured by pouring sulphuric acid on marble. In every 47 cubic inches of air taken in that delightful beverage, we take 13 grs. of charcoal.

The purest state of carbon in the concrete form found in the diamond, which is nearly pure charcoal in a chrystalized form. It is a stalactite of charcoal.

The carbonic acid gas is the most ponderous portion of the atmosphere, and consequently is sometimes found in cellars, wells, and such places as cannot be ventilated by a current of air, where it often proves fatal to human life.

This gas does not support combustion—a lighted taper being introduced into a jar of it is immediately extinguished.

It will not support human life; hence the danger of burning charcoal in an open furnace, in a tight room, which has no chimney. In combustion of charcoal, the oxygen of the air enters into combination with the dissolved charcoal, as we have seen, and every 13 parts of coal consumes 34 parts of oxygen of the air in the room, and forms carbonic acid gas, which is inimical to animal life. We often hear of persons losing their lives from this cause.

This gas is heavier than common air. Its specific gravity, according to Davy, is 1.5196.100 cubic inches of this gas weighs 46.5 grs. and the weight of the combined charcoal in that quantity is 12.7 grs.

Carbonic acid gas is absorbed by water. Fill partly a jar with this gas, and let it stand over water for a few hours—an absorbtion will gradually go on, till at last none will remain. This absorbtion is infinitely quicker when agitation is used. In this way water may be charged with rather more than its own bulk of carbonic acid gas.

On a review of the facts which we have laid before our readers, concerning these gases, who can hesitate to decide the long agitated question; what forms the pabulum of plants?

We see that wherever oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, with light and heat, are present, vegetation progresses; where either of them is wanting, vegetation ceases. Nitrogen is sometimes present, but so seldom, and so little known, we do not take it into consideration.

We likewise see that however varied the form, the color, or qualities of vegetables, they are resolved into the elements of these three gases.

The tree is formed from its sap; the sap is taken up in a watery state by the roots; water is composed of one part oxygen, and two parts hydrogen; water absorbs its own bulk of carbonic acid gas; and 47 parts of this gas contains 13 parts of charcoal; which constitutes nearly one half the substance of vegetable matter; and oxygen and hydrogen form nearly all the remaining parts. Then carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, must form the food of plants. But can all these varied forms presented in the vegetable kingdom, be owing to the different combinations of these simple substances? Whence all this variety of combination? Every organized substance possesses a peculiar structure, on the regular exercise of the functions of which, depends their increase and perfection. All the thousands of forms, which we observe in the vegetable kingdom, proceed from this varied structure.

These, as they change, Almighty Father, these,
Are but the varied God.
* * * * * *
Mysterious round! what skill, what force divine,
Deep felt in these appear! a simple train,
Yet so delightful mix'd, with such kind art,
Such beauty and beneficence combin'd;
Shade, unperceiv'd, so softening into shade;
And all so forming an harmonious whole;
That as they still succeed, they ravish still.
But wandering oft, with brute unconscious gaze,
Man markes not Thee, marks not the mighty hand,
That ever-busy, wheels the silent spheres;
Works in the secret deep; shoots, steaming thence
The fair profusion that o'erspreads the Spring:
Flings from the sun direct the flaming day;
Feeds every creature; hurls the tempest forth;
And, as on earth this grateful change revolves,
With transport touches all the springs of life.

From the Genesee Farmer.

BREAKING COLTS.

The habits of a horse, whether good or bad, are frequently the result of the first efforts to subject him to the service of man. On these mainly depend his future usefulness. It cannot be denied but that there are a variety of tempers among these noble animals which may require diversified means to effect their subjection; yet in no case should gentleness be disregarded. The practice, too generally prevalent, of

letting colts arrive at almost their full vigor before an attempt is made to accustom them to the *bit* or *saddle*, is believed to be erroneous. By the *saddle*, we do not mean that the colt should be made to bear heavy burdens before he has arrived at a suitable age; but by an early use of it, he will become so habituated to its use, as to receive at a proper time, the addition of weight without remonstance or fretfulness. If the colt has acquired considerable age before an attempt is made to curb his waywardness, nothing should be neglected to render the attempt successful and decisive. If the colt is to be broke to the saddle, care should be used in securing it firmly upon him, because carelessness in this, may lead to bruised limbs, besides being a positive injury to the temper of the horse. To prevent the colt from rearing, and falling backwards, as is frequently the case, a rope should encircle his body near the fore legs —another passing over his neck, and between his legs, should be firmly tied to the one enclosing his body, which will effectually prevant his rearing. For further suggestions on this point, we subjoin the following from Deane's New England Farmer:

"The way of breaking a young horse that is mostly used in this country, is highly absurd, and hurtful and dangerous. He is mounted and ridden before he has been used to the bridle or to bearing any weight on his back. If he will not go forward he is unmercifully beaten; by which his spirits are broken, and his strength impaired. If he rears up, he is pulled backwards, with the risk of hurting both horse and man. If he runs and starts, as he probably will under such management, he flings the rider, perhaps is frightened, gains his liberty, and is encouraged to do just so the next opportunity; and the unfortunate rider blesses himself, as he has reason to do, if he escape without broken limbs. Or if the horse should chance to go kindly, the rider continues the exercise till the horse is fatigued, discouraged and injured.

"Instead of this mad management, the way practiced in the older countries should be adopted. Let a horse first of all be tamed with the bridle, by leading him again and again; in the first place after, or by the side of another horse; and after he walks well, bring him to trot after his leader. In the next place, put on the saddle, and lead him in that time after time. Then lay a small weight on the saddle, and if he be apt to start, fasten it, that it may not be flung off, increasing the weight from time to time, till he learns to carry what is equal to a man's weight. Lastly, let a man gently mount him, while another holds him by the bridle, and fix himself firmly in the saddle. The place of riding is recommended to be a ploughed field. Let him thus be ridden with a horse going before him, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop or go forward at the pleasure of the rider, and without the application of much force. Being exercised in this manner a few times, and treated with all possible gentleness, there will be no more occasion for leading him. He will go well of himself; and be thoroughly broken, without so much as giving him one blow, and without danger or fatigue to the horse or his rider. And, what is much to be regarded, the horse's spirits will be preserved, though he be sufficiently tamed. In teaching a horse to draw, gentleness must be used. He should be tied first in company with other horses, whether in carting or ploughing; and the draught should not be so heavy as to fret him or put him to great exertion till he has learned to draw steadily. After this he may be put to a pleasure carriage, but coupled with another rather than alone, and to a sleigh rather than a chaise."

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1834.

For the Maine Farmer.

DISEASE IN PLANTS. No. 3.

In my last number I spoke of suppressed perspiration as a cause of disease; but I did not wish to be understood as considering this a primary cause. In fact, it is only the effect arising from some one of the three principle causes mentioned in No. 1.

The constituent principles of all plants are essentially the same, being principally composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—the latter however is mostly thrown off by the influence of the rays of light, which accounts for the leaves of some trees and plants being in motion during a perfectly calm day. The great difference which exist in plants is owing entirely to the different combinations of their constituent painciples, and each requires from the earth and atmosphere the same combination which constitutes its own particular life. But plants appear to possess a faculty or resisting such of those properties as are not congenial to their own proper life and receiving only such as are. We can in some degree illustrate this by the very common mode of grafting one kind of fruit into the stock of another; suppose we put a scion of sweet apple into the stock of one that is very sour—the sap that flows through the stock is certainly the sap of the sour fruit, but the scion possesses the ability to reject such of its properties as contain ascidity, and receive such as contain those principles of its own life. The same principle will apply to animals—suppose we feed a sheep and swine upon a particular kind of food and allow them no other; they would doubtless live, but neither, perhaps, will be stout, healthy and fat as though each was allowed that kind which contained the constituent principles of his own nature. Hence I think we may fairly infer that the great duty of the farmer consists in ascertaining the nature and quality of every plant he puts into the ground, and applying such manure and in such quantities to each as is congenial to their nature; and then, when the plants come up they will be stout, healthy, and prepared to withstand any vicissitude of the atmosphere. A man whose stomach is regularly supplied with pure food, of the kind best suited to his nature, is prepared to withstand all the vicissitudes of the weather, and in fact he can breathe an atmosphere somewhat impure without contracting disease. The same is the case with animals and plants.

Bradford, Oct. 1834. M. S.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR HOLMES—In conversation with a gentleman the other day on the subject of elevating the character of farmers, he observed—"That it is as necessary for a farmer to understand Chemistry in order to carry on his business to advantage, as for a physician, or an apothecary to understand it in order to follow their professions." This is a just and true observation, and I wish it would sink deep into the understanding of every farmer in the country who has a boy under his care. It is time that something was done for farmers. Mechanics are now forming associations, and having scientific and philosophical lectures delivered to them—establishing libraries and extending those already established. In fact, the whole operative class, except farmers, are taking measures to raise themselves upon a level with the other professions. And while this is going on, shall farmers still slumber and say "my son has as much larnin as I have, and I got along very well through the world, and he must follow in my steps.' Or shall they arise from their lethargy, and determine to make their business what it really is, the most honorable employment in the world. This they may do by educating their sons to carry it on scientifically. Look at what is termed the three learned professions—is not the number among them that are rich more than two to one when compared with farmers? Yes, more than a hundred to one—and why is it? Is it because they have done more to produce wealth in the community? No, their professions have never produced a single dollar since the foundation of the world. It is he who compels the earth to yield to him her substance—who moulds the clay and sand into bricks that produces wealth in the community. And these three professions are continually appropriating to themselves the products of our laborious toil. Thus we are their willing slaves—we toil from year to year to amass wealth for them to enjoy. Shall we still continue in this way, or shall we determine to be free men? By living according to the simple dictates of our nature we shall be sure of health, and drive the Doctors to some operative employment. And by resolving to impart strict justice to all men, we shall starve out the Lawyer, and compel him to seek a living in some other way. M. S.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR HOLMES—Why are farmers behind all other classes in following those improvements which are made in their occupations? This is a question which I think deserves very general and candid consideration. One great thing that operates to retard improvement in farming is the very nature of the business—which precludes them from that social and familiar association with each other which is enjoyed by almost all kinds of mechanics. They being employed almost entirely in seaport towns have every facility for intercourse, and making known to each other any improvement in their business which has been discovered—while the operations of farmers are almost exclusively confined to the same spot—they hardly know what is going on around them. Unaccustomed to going from home, whenever their business call them from their farms they transact it and return without hardly looking to the right hand or left—content with his own situation, he seldom looks beyond the limits of his neighborhood to see whether others are better or worse off. I am satisfied that a great part of the negligence that appears on many farms is more or less owing to their owners not looking at the improvement others are making around them.

Being in a neighboring town on business a short time ago, I called on Mr A. an old acquaintance, who commenced the life of a farmer the same year that I did, (1830) and found that in many things he was far ahead of me.

By looking about his farm I received the suggestion of several improvements on my own, which I have since made with very little labor, and which prove very great conveniences.

In two or three weeks I shall start on a journey as far west as York County, and wherever an opportunity presents I intend to examine those farms in my way which appear to present a specimen of neatness, convenience and good husbandry, for the purpose of seeing what I can that will suggest improvements on my own; not doubting but the owners of such farms will grant me liberty to do so, being satisfied of my motives.

M. S.

For the Maine Farmer.

HOW TO HAVE MINCE PIES ANY TIME.

Prepare your meat by boiling and chopping as though it were for immediate use—mix it with a suitable portion of suet, spice and salt; then put it into an earthern pot, pound it down with a pestle, and then cover it with the best of molasses, keep it where it will not freeze, and it will be fit for use any time. My wife has adopted the above course for four or five years past with perfect success; so that we have had mince pies made from meat killed in December as constant in July following as in January, and quite as acceptable.

Otis Nelson.

Minot, October, 1834.

The above process is new to us, and we presume it will be to most of our readers. It is however a valuable fact in domestic economy.—Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

APPLES vs. HOPS.

Dear Brother—Mr R. put up at my house night before last who told me you would not come up to your old home and make us a visit this fall, because you would be busy picking hops. For ought I know you will make your fortune in that business; but I have but one hop vine, and that is seldom poled and never picked. Brother, what in the world can be done with so many hops? Are they used to make fermented drink? If so, the business must go down, and the sooner the better. Alcoholic, fermented, and all other kinds of drink that intoxicate people I say away with. By this time you want to hear from my great orchard and cider-mill. I will tell you. My lambs are in my orchard and thrive exceedingly well—besides, they are the best hands to pick apples I ever employed, for they never complain of the back ache. As for my cider mill, if you can use any part of the press to press your hops you may have it very cheap, provided you can give a favorable account of the use to which the hops are to be applied—otherwise you shall not have it. As for the building, I intend to haul it up to the barn for a sheep house. In the era of good feelings,

I remain your affectionate brother, O. N.

Minot, Oct. 4, 1834.

N B. Please inform me what can be done with so many hops?

Brother Hop Cultivator.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mr Holmes—There being some difference of opinion among farmers as to the best time to plough sward land, whether in the fall or spring, for a crop the succeeding summer. Although cattle are better able, generally, to labor in autumn than in the spring, and if ploughing is done in the fall it benefits the farmer as to his spring work, yet my experience is wholly and decidedly in favor of ploughing sward land in the spring. Let the young grass not be fed off in the spring, but let it grow until quite late in May, just before you want to plant, then draw on the green or new manure, take it from the cart in small heaps—spread it no faster than you need to plough it in with the young grown grass together, not very deep. The grass being young and tender it ferments at once, and aids in that process the manure also. As soon after as convenient plant, taking care to hole or furrow about half through the ploughed furrow or sod—then if you wish for a great crop place some fermented manure in the hole or furrow and plant immediately, as the grass between will cause immediate fermentation. At that season of the year the corn or whatever else you put on receives this benefit, and that a long time for it will take most of the season for all the new manure to ferment. The idea of spreading the manure long before ploughing, is better calculated to manure the atmosphere than the earth. If you plough early in autumn and turn in grass, fermentation soon begins, and there is no crop benefitted. Thus you loose the benefit of it while fermenting; and if late, the land soon freezes, and you loose the growing of the grass in the spring, which is a great benefit.

New Sharon.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE OF ONIONS.

I have raised onions several years in succession on the same bed, but I have had none so fine as those the present season. The kind which I have cultivated is called the top onion; and my former practice was to keep the sets over winter and plant them out in the spring. Last fall I adopted a different method. Instead of stowing them away in the house, I set them out at once, and found them to winter best in the garden. I am satisfied however, that they ought to be well rooted before the approach of severe winter; and this year I intend to have them in the ground before this note can appear in the Genesee Farmer.

I have planted the top onion in clumps, and also at different distances. Those that grew close together, have in no case been so fine as those that stood three or four inches apart. The bulbs in the head ought to be always separated before planting.

By planting early in autumn, onions will be fit for use the next season, a month or two sooner than if planted in the spring, which is a great convenience.

Some have insisted that a rotation of crops ought to include onions, while others have been satisfied to sow or plant them year after year on the same ground. In favor of the latter practice it may be remarked that onions require a soil rather different from common vegetables—that is to say, *shallow* but *rich*; and one piece of ground so appropriated can be most conveniently kept in that state, for as soon as the crop is taken off, it may be manured, well hoed, raked over, marked out and planted again without delay. And that such lands do not deterioate, is evident from the fact that with a very slight dressing, the crops have been found successively to increase. The crop that gained the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in 1830, was estimated at 657 bushels; and it grew on an acre which had been cultivated with onions several years.

The top onion is only a variety of the common kind, and some bear bulbs, some seeds, and occasionally I find one which bears both bulbs and seeds. I destroy the young stems when there are too many shooting up through the patch: but if they are not destroyed, they will produce tolerable onions. When I gather the crop, I take up altogether, seperating the onions from the stem.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

The Culrure of Silk—Silk has been advantageously cultivated in Connecticut for several years, and the *crop* is valuable. There is much room to extend this business. It is profitable, and excellently well fitted for the employment of the spare labor of women and children, not much interfering, or for short periods only, with their usual avocations. Two or three millions of dollars might be easily, and without any seeming, added to the annual creation of values in the United States, from this source—an amount exceeding the present product of the "national treasure" in the gold mines, and worth more than all the gold obtained.

We are glad to see that the culture of silk is extending, and observe that it has excited attention at Newark, N. J.—a happy location for the pursuit of this interesting branch of national industry.

It is not likely that we shall soon, if ever, rival France or Italy, in the production of silk piece goods. At present, perhaps, it is not desirable, even if we could do it. But in the supply of sewing silk, and the less delicate manufactures of this beautiful material, we might soon be rendered independent of all the world. The raw silk, as it is called, makes the most pleasant articles of hosiery that are in use, and the cheapest—for they are the most lasting.

The Baltimore "Ameircan," in a paragraph relating to the subject says—

"In considering the present estimation of silk as a common article of clothing for all casses, it is a contrast to recall the extravagant estimates which were placed upon it as a costly luxury in the early stages of the manufacture. One cannot but smile at reading that amid the enormous luxurries of the emperor Heliogabalus, it is charged against him as a special prodigality, that he wore a suit of clothes, entirely of silk, and that the emperor Aurelian, refused the empress a dress of the same kind, because of its immense cost. The Lowell factory girls, who "strike" for wages, now clothe themselves with a material which was too costly for the empress of the world!"

Errata. In the Report of the Committee on Ploughing, in our 28th No. second column, fourth paragraph, for "course or courses" read *cause* or *causes*. In the sixth paragraph, same column, "the depth to which the committee thought it most proper to run," &c. should read, the depth to which the committee thought it most proper *for the ploughs* to run, &c. In the third column, fifth paragraph, "the land which Mr P. ploughed was 28 inches," read 18 inches. In the last paragraph, for "three acres are annually ploughed," read *these* acres are annually ploughed, &c.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Penobscot Freeman.

We are happy to perceive that the Yeomanry of this County are coming up. We rejoice to lay before our readers evidence of this fact, in the proceedings of the Penobscot Agricultural Society. The Kennebeckers will soon find this County treading upon their heels. We perceive nothing wanting in natural advantages, the spirit of emulation is awakened, and the time is at hand that we shall not be dependent on our neighbors for what our excellent soil, and ready industry can abundantly produce. We are glad to perceive in our correspondent the spirit of *genuine* patriotism, which makes him indignant at the introduction of a '*foreign article*,' upon the *domestic ground* of the Agricultural Society; and we blushed for our City when we learnt that it was conveyed there by one who "lives, here in Bangor."

We shall always be happy io publish anything which can tend to advance the interests of the yeomanry of Penocscot.

For the Freeman.

Mr Herrick—The Cattle Show, Exhibition and Fair, held at Robinson's, West Corinth, on the 8th inst. considering it the first of the kind ever had in our County, was both respectable and interesting. The day was fine and the collection of people large. Perfect order was had through the day. The accommodations afforded, and entertainment provided by Mr Robinson, were highly creditable to him. At 1 o'clock, a procession was formed under the direction and command of Capt. Oakman, composed of the officers and members of the society and such others as had provided themselves with dinner tickets; who being provided with good music marched in appropriate style into Robinson's Hall, where a very excellent dinner was spread, the products and luxuries of *our own* soil, with the exception of now and then was discovered among the variety of puddings one made up of foreign rice and plumbs; which I believe however was not eaten. After dinner and while yet at the table, Mr Crowell of Dexter appeared with some of his choice fruit, and liberally bestowed it upon all who would partake. His orchard consists of 6 or 700 trees, and much attention has been paid to engrafting it with good fruit. It is to be regretted that Mr Chapman of Exeter, on account of ill health, was unable to bring forward for premium some of his good fruit, which is well known to be rare and valuable.

The entries for premiums, especially of stock, were more numerous than was generally expected, but not so much so, as could be wished. It is well known that from want of information, or interest, or some other cause, much good stock was kept back, and many corn, wheat and especially hop crops were not entered, which would have told well, and deserved premiums. It is not probable however, this will hereafter be a subject of regret, for all present appeared highly interested, and some excited, and I am fully persuaded that the utility and importance of these exhibitions were in a good degree realized, and that no farmer returned home without enquiring within himself, "how shall I improve my stock, what method shall I persue in relation to *this* thing and *that*, that my neighbor may not exceed me, which will not only afford me profit but satisfaction?" These reflections must be salutary; and no method can be adopted so well calculated to excite them, as these exhibitions. In what respect I would enquire, can the utility of our Fall musters, or the frequent caravan shows, be urged in comparison with them? The most obvious tendency of these in my humble opinion are dissipation and immorality; while the other tends to mutual instruction, enterprise and good morals. Every improvement made by an individual adds wealth to the community, as well as to his own stock: therefore the object deserves well the encouragement of all classes.

Several articles were exhibited which were not intended for premium. Among them I noticed a bundle of winter wheat, presented by Henry H. Snow Esq. of Dutton, which was very stout and heavy. It was growed the past season on old land. Mr Snow has now growing on new land nine acres in a body which promises finely. Is it not the case that too little attention has been paid to this valuable article? In fine the day passed off pleasantly—nothing to mar or molest with the exception of a few sparkling decanters brought up by a Mr Kenny from your City to tempt the weak and to overcome the strong.

Now this ought not so to have been. It is not only in defiance of law, but entirely inconsistent with the objects of the day. An exhibition of *foreign* articles invented in other days, by Barbarians, and which has proved a curse to all nations, and especially to our own, was not anticipated, nor desired, at least by the officers of the society, who are all known to be Temperance men.

O. P.

Levant, Oct. 9th, 1834.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

Of the Penobscot Agricultural Society, held in Corinth, on Wednesday the 8th inst.

To the Trustees of the Ponobscot Ag. Society,

Gentlemen—Your Committee to whom was referred the examination of Stock, being joined by a sub-committee composed of Messrs. Crosby of Atkinson, Howard of Guilford, & Bachelder of Dexter, have attended to that duty, and ask leave to Report:

The exhibition of Working Oxen was very respectable.—The number of entries for the Society's premium was five yokes. The yoke offered by Mr Levi Burrell of Newport, were very fine and handsome cattle, and your committee think him entitled to the first premium—five dollars.

Your committee, taking every thing into consideration, adjudge Mr Cornelius Coolidge of Dexter, entitled to the second premium—four dollars.

Of the others exhibited was a yoke offered by Mr A. Lucas of Corinth, which is very nearly equal to Mr Coolidge's.

The Bulls offered for premiums were 5 in number. The one entered by Mr Chs. B. Abbot of Dutton, is three years old, of a mixture of the Durham short horned breed, and is a very fine animal. His girth is six feet nine inches, weight 1640 pounds, and your committee award him the first premium—eight dollars.

Mr Nath'l Burrell, of Newport, offered one of five years old, girth 6 feet and 11 inches, which we think entitles him to the second premium—five dollars.

The one presented by Col. Chase of Atkinson, is a good bull of the Brigton breed. Some of his stock were exhibited and are very handsome. His age is 8 years, and girth 6 feet and 11 inches.

The three years old Steers exhibited are very handsome, and do credit to their owners.

Mr Levi Burrell, of Newport, for the yoke offered by him, we think is entitled to the premium of three dollars.

There was but one yoke of year old Steers offered, and these by Mr Nathaniel Burrell of Newport. They are very fine cattle and entitle the owner to the premium of two dollars.

Mr Nathaniel Burrell had some very fine two years old Heifers and Calves, which we regard as superior to any others of the kind with which we are acquainted in the County.

Your committee regret there were no cows entered for premiums.

Of the Sheep exhibited was one Dishley buck, represented as full blooded, offered by Captain Stephen Holland of Bangor, which entitles the owner to the first premium—four dollars.

To Mr Cornelius Coolidge of Dexter, we award the second premium—three dollars.

Your committee regret to say there were but three Stud Horses exhibited, and those not of the description anticipated by the Trustees when offering the premiums.—Your committee, however, have come to the conclusion that Mr Joseph H. Gallison of Charleston, take the first premium—eight dollars.

Mr Gilman Harriman of Levant the second premium—four dollars.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NATH'L BURRELL, Jr. per order.

Corinth, Oct. 9th, 1834.

The Committee on Tools, Implements of Husbandry, and Manufactures, having attended to the duty assigned to them, beg leave to report:

A pair of Cart Wheels presented by Mr Samuel Brown of Exeter, is adjudged entitled to the first premium, 4 dollars.

For the best Plough, Mr Timothy Shaw of Exeter, the first premium, 2 dollars.

The next best, Mr Samuel Brown of Exeter, the second premium, 1 dollar.

Two lots of Cheeses were offered of superior quality. Mr Hammon Eastman of Exeter, is entitled to the first premium, 3 dollars.

Mrs. Crosby of Atkinson, the 2d, 2 dollars.

There was a firkin of Butter of excellent quality presented by Mrs. Crosby of Atkinson, containing but 30 pounds; not sufficient quantity for a premium.

A piece of Flannel presented by Mr Cornelius Coolidge of Dexter, was very fine and well manufactured, and entitled to a premium, 1 50 cents.

CHANDLER EASTMAN,
JEWETT SANBORN,
JEFFERSON CUSHING, } *Committee.*

Corinth, Oct. 8, 1834.

We the undersigned, Committee on Crops, valuable Trees, Shrubs and Plants, having attended to the duty assigned us, beg leave to report (in part) as follows :

On Potatoes, Mr William Eddy of Corinth, is entitled to the 1s premium, $4 00.

On Hops, Mr Samuel Brown of Exeter, (if they inspect No. 1) is entitled to the 1st premium, $4 00.

On Mulberry Nursery, Mrs. Crosby, of Atkinson, first premium, $2 00.

On Apples, first premium to Mr David Crowell, of Exeter, $1 50.

2d do. to Ephraim Leavitt, Levant, $1.

3d do. to David Crowell, Exeter, 75 cts.

On Corn, Wheat, and Ruta Baga, the Cammittee are not yet prepared to report.

JAMES WHITE,
JOHN DUNNING, } Committee.
FRANCIS HILL,

Corinth, Oct. 8, 1834.

LAYING DOWN GRASS LANDS.

In 1825, the Massachusetts Agricultural Society awarded a Premium of 30 dollars to the Rev. MORRILL ALLEN, for his experiment to prove the best season and mode of laying down lands to grass. The following is Allen's statement ;

"Several disappointments in my expectation of a Crop of Grass after sowing the seed in the Spring with Grain induced me as early as the year 1807 to try the effects of Autumnal sowing ; my first experiment was made on about 16 rods of land, a part of which was sowed in the month of October with Rye and Herds Grass, and the residue with Herds Grass seed alone ; the cold weather did not commence very early in that year, and both the Rye, and Grass, had considerably extended their roots before winter. In the following Summer at the time of reaping, the grass had grown so tall among the rye that much of it was cut with the sickle ; but it appeared less healthy and vigorous than the grass which was sowed alone; this produced nearly a full crop the first year, and endured unusually well afterwards. The next year the crop where the rye had been raised, appeared to me to be considerably better than usual after spring sowing with grain, but less than on the other part ; the result of this experiment encouraged me to sow grass seed in the fall, and without grain. In several successive years I ploughed and sowed my fields after Indian harvest ; the crops were generally much more abundant than spring sowing ; but in some instances when the autumn proved cold, the first crop was imperfect, and intermixed with some weeds ; I supposed earlier sowing would be more certainly successful ; and in 1820, about an ace and a quarter of land, which had been naked fallowed, was sowed with herds grass and red clover, between the 1st and 20th of September. In 1821, the herds grass was ripe for cutting ; at the usual season, 15th of July, it was unusually tall, but not so thick set as in subsequent years ; very little of the clover appeared the first year ; it increased in the 2d and 3d years ; the usual order seemed to be exactly reversed in this instance. When clover and herds grass are sowed with spring grain, the first crop is chiefly clover ; afterwards there is a greater proportion of herds grass ; this circumstance has led many farmers to the conclusion that it requires more time to establish the roots of herds grass in the earth, and prepare them to produce a full crop, than it does the roots of clover ; every experiment I have made has tended to prove this a wrong conclusion, and that herds grass naturally comes forward earlier than clover—the reason why the appearance has so often been otherwise, probably is the obstruction produced by the grain crop on the growth of grass ; the clover being a tap rooted plant, is not so much obstructed as the herds grass ; and drawing some of its nourishment from a greater depth, it soon ascends the injury ; unobstructed by grain, I have observed that herds grass always takes the lead of clover in its growth. In the spring of 1823 I ploughed about 3 acres of land on which Indian corn grew the preceding year ; nearly half the field was a cold clayey soil, and the residue a gravelly knoll ; it was sowed the 1st of May with oats, herds grass, and clover seed ; another field of 3 acres, the soil clayey, and apparently of the same quality with the low part of the other field, was naked fallowed ; it was ploughed 4 or 5 times, and sowed with herds grass and clover, the 1st of September ; the comparison could properly be made only between the low parts of the first field, and this, where there was no perceivable difference in the character of the soils ; in 1824 the quantity of hay per acre on the land sowed in the fall, was at least double to that on the land sowed in the spring, and with grain ; the past season the difference was not as great, yet very observable. The same experiment was repeated in 1824 on about 4 acres of light sandy soil ; the seed on the fallowed land in that year was sowed the last of August ; the season was uncommonly dry ; and where oats were sowed scarcely any herds grass appeared the past season ; but that part sowed with grass seed alone produced a good crop for light soil, and at this time there appears to be on it a sufficient number of grass plants, while the other part of the field looks like exhausted land. From the results of these several experiments I am led to believe the best time to commit grass seed to the earth, is from the 15th of August to the 15th of September ; this time seems to accord with the intentions of nature, it is the season of ripeness in the seed when it spontaneously falls on the ground ; grass seed which is sowed in the last of summer, or the beginning of autumn, is rarely if ever obstructed in its early growth by drouth, which often proves destructive to young grass in the summer months ; it gets firm hold of the ground before winter, and in the following spring grows more rapidly than grass on land which has been hardened by the heat of summer, and the growth of a grain crop. The season which appears to me to be the best for sowing grass seed, is far from being the most convenient for farmers ; they cannot often do it at that time without too little preparation of the soil to receive seed, or the loss of one crop; my experiments have proved to my own satisfaction, that much later sowing is preferable to spring sowing with grain ; in one instance I prepared the land late in the fall, and cast the seed on the snow, with very good success ; on fields designed to be alternately in grass, and tillage, the common practice of sowing grass seed in the spring with grain, may consist with good husbandry, for as often as wet seasons ensue, the grass will prosper tolerably well, and in case of a drouth which destroys the grass, the rotation may be changed without any other loss than that of the seed ; but on fields which are unsuitable for frequent ploughing, when we wish to have the cultivated grasses remain as long as possible ; and on sandy soils, where it is difficult to get a sufficient number of grass plants established, the loss of a single crop is trifling, in comparison with the grain which will be realized by sowing grass seed in the month of August."

In awarding this premium the Committee do not mean to admit that the experiment of Mr Allen proves conclusively that this is the best method of laying down land to grass ; but that the labor, and result of his several experiments, induce them to recommend that the premium be awarded to him.

From the New-York Farmer.

CURING BUTTER.

A writer signing himself "Old Dutches," says, butter should be cured without the aid of water. "The practice I recommend," says he, "from long experience is as follows :—When the butter comes from the churn, put it in a clean wooden bowl, and with a wooden butter ladle proceed to work it, by breaking it down at the sides and turning off the whey which is separated in the process at the same time strew on the salt by degrees, so that it becomes intimately incorporated. Continue working it thus until the butter-milk ir apparently all worked out. Put it then by in a cold cellar till next morning, by which time the salt is dissolved, when the ladle is to be again applied, and continued as long as any butter-milk can be separated. The butter is then fit for use or laying down. For preserving, stone ware jars are preferable, as they impart no taste to the butter, and exclude the air. Pack down the butter without any salt between the layers, and cover with two inches of strong brine, previously boiled, skimmed and suffered to become cold. If a scum should afterwards appear on the brine, which will sometimes happen in damp cellars, renew the pickle. The impurities which rise to the surface while boiling, or are found in the residum at the bottom, are far greater than any one would suppose who is not in the habit of boiling his brine for meats, butter, &c. Butter thus manufactured and cured will keep twelvemonth or more perfectly sweet ; and the rich delicacy of flavor imparted to that made in May and June, by the young herbage, will be in a great measure preserved. It is compact, without being too adhesive ; cuts with a smooth surface, and shows neither lumps of salt, butter-milk, nor crumbles."

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY,

AS PRACTICED BY THE BEST FARMERS IN ENGLAND.

Barley delights in a sandy soil. It generally succeeds wheat, the land being broken up as soon after Christmas as it will admit the plough. It is ploughed and harrowed in March. In April this operation is again repeated ; the husbandman afterwards taking care to render, with the harrow and roller, the entire surface as even and as level as possible. Sometimes the ground is only ploughed once, and the seed sown above ; but more frequently it is broken by three ploughings, notwithstanding they may not have more than a week to perform them in. This, at first sight, appears an injudicious practice, the ploughings being so quick upon each other, neither the root weeds have time to wither, nor the seed weeds to vegetate. But this being a frequent practice of some of the best farmers, we may be assured that 2 ploughings and harrowings are not wantonly thrown away. The Norfolk farmers are in general

masters of the art of cultivating barley. They seem fully aware of the tenderness of this plant in its infant state, and of its rootings being unable to make the proper progress in a compact or a proper soil; they therefore strive by every means in their power, to render the soil as fine as ashes, and fit for the reception of the seed. The proper time for sowing the seed is from the middle of April to the middle of May; but the time depends in some measure upon the season; the true period is just before the oak puts on that sallow appearance, which it does at the time the buds are breaking, previous to the expansion of the leaves. Three bushels are usually allowed to an acre, and sown broadcast —it is then ploughed under with a shallow furrow, an admirable practice in soils light enough to produce good barley, provided the seed is not burried too deep. If the season however is wet, and the soil cold and heavy, the seed should be cast upon the surface and then harrowed and rolled, as is the practice in other districts.—*Alden's Treatise on the art of Bread-making.*

MECHANICS.

APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTING CALORIC BY COMPRESSION FOR HEATING ROOMS.

To the Editor of the Mechanic's Magazine:

Sir,—It appears to me most probable that some plan has heretofore been adopted, or proposed, for extracting caloric by compression for heating rooms, &c. I can only say that I have no knowledge of any instance of the kind, nor have I made any experiments on the subject, except on a very small scale, which however have been very satisfactory. I intend as soon as convenient, to construct an apparatus of the following description:

A cylinder six feet long and six inches in diameter, with a permanent partition or cylinder-head in the middle, dividing the interior into two equal parts. In each part of the cylinder is a piston with packing and piston rod, with cross-head and guides as is usual in steam engines. The two cross-heads are connected with each other by two rods, which extend from the two ends of one cross-head to those of the other, and of such a length that when one piston approaches the centre-head, the other receds to the opposite end of the cylinder. On one side of the cylinder, and near the centre-head, is a branch, and within the branch a puppet valve, which admits the induction of air, but prevents its escape. On the other side, opposite the first, is a second branch and valve, which permits the air to escape from the first section of the cylinder, but prevents its return. These valves are drawn to their respective seats by spiral springs. Near the second branch, but communicating with the other section of the cylinder, is a third branch, with a cock-valve. From the head of this valve a crank or lever project horizontally about three inches towards the cylinder. To the end of this lever is attached, by a rivit or moveable joint, a rod, which extends to the end of the cylinder, having a hook or catch near the end, which takes to the second cross-head, whenever the second piston is brought forward to the centre-head; and is thereby, when the piston receds, carried about three inches, thus opening the valve, and is then detached from the cross-head by the means of an inclined projection on the lower side of the rod coming in contact with a pin, which for this purpose projects from the end of the cylinder, and the valve is then instantly closed by a spring. Opposite the third branch is a fourth, with cock-valve lever, and rod; this rod also extends to the end of the cylinder, it comes in contact with the bent end of the rod, moves it two or three inches, and thus opens the valve: the rod is again brought back to its first position, thus closing the valve by the approach of the cross-head.

To the first branch is attached a pipe, which conducts air to the first section of the cylinder from without: to the second is attached a pipe, which receives the compressed air from the cylinder. This pipe communicates with another, being connected by a flanch or other joint, which admits the compressed air to the second pipe but prevents its return. In the same manner the second pipe communicates with a third, and that with a fourth, the order thus extending through any number of pipes, of any convenient dimensions, and any variety of positions, with joints and valves. These are called heating pipes, the last of which communicates with the second section of the cylinder by the third branch. Another pipe is attached to the fourth branch, which conducts the liberated air out of the room.

These pistons are put in motion by wind water, or other power, the third valve being kept closed, and the fourth being kept open, (which may be done by raising the two rods connected with these valves a little out of their usual positions,) till the air within the heating pipes becomes compressed to equal to about twelve atmospheres, when the two rods, being returned to their places, are put in operation. By this arrangement it will be understood that the pistons, being connected, and the expansive force of a portion of the compressed air being applied to the piston, it contributes much, if not most, of the power required for compressing it. Note—In the foregoing description, the cylinder is supposed to be fixed in a horizontal position, but may be either horizontal or vertical, as may be most convenient.

I have not yet had an opportunity of ascertaining by experiment what quantity of heat may be thus obtained; but I think I may safely calculate, that about three-fourths of the caloric contained in the air thus compressed will be evolved during its progress through the heating pipes; and that the atmosphere contains at least one hundred degress of caloric when at the temperature of zero: therefore if the piston makes one hundred vibrations per minute, and compresses at each one cubic foot of air, it follows that the temperature of the air contained in a room ten feet square may be raised seventy-five degrees in ten minutes; or twenty four rooms may be kept comfortably warm in the coldest weather. The liberated air must not be permitted to escape within the room, as it will be intensely cold, and might be employed to advantage in the preparation of ices, or in cooling apartments in warm weather. Yours, very respectfully,

Rufus Porter.

Billerica, Mass., Aug. 16, 1834.

From the Discourse of Mr. Gardiner before the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Do you ask, what has America done for science? Where are the monuments of her skill? Look abroad over her vast continent; consider the magnitude of her growth in this little point of time; her feebleness, her poverty, her destitution of internal resources but fifty years ago, and now her wealth and strength, her commerce, her manufactures, her agricultural product, her mines, her roads, her canals, her rivers and lakes covered with steamboats, the ocean with her ships, and reflect how much of science is involved in the contrivance and conduct of this vast and complicated machinery, and much of this unexampled exhibition of national prosperity is the direct consequence of mechanical ingenuity and the skilful application of physical philosophy to the business of life. Ask what America has done! Why, passing by all minor matters, the successful application of steam to locomotion, begun in America, here perfected for the purposes of navigation, extended in England recently to movements upon land, is the single great invention of the age, likely to produce a change as momentous in the relations of human affairs, as the invention of gunpowder or the mariner's compass. A whole continent traversed by men and merchandise in less time than it took in the days of Pericles to communicate between Athens and Sparta, or in the time of Elizabeth to send a courier from London to Edinburgh! It is in effect as if all the wealth, power, and population spread over this immense territory, were drawn into the narrow compass of the Grecian Peloponnesus, or the little island of England, or the spot called Massachusetts. Whither then are fled the imagined difficulties and dangers of governing a wide-spread republic? Extent of territory ceases to be weakness. Magnitude is no longer unwieldly. Distance is scarcely separation. For, in relation to the extent of empire, the true inquiry should not be how many miles, but how many hours is it from place to place;—and, if we would form some adequate idea of the amazing progress of this cementing and consolidating principle, facility of intercourse, take a single fact for illustration. At the commencement of our revolution, Washington moved to the command of the American armies, from Philadelphia to the very place where we are now assembled, with all the expedition which the means of the country could afford for himself and his train, and with no unusal cause of delay beyond a few hours of necessary retardation on the road in briefly declining the proffered civilties of places through which he passed, and he reached this point of his destination on the twelfth day from his depa.ture;—the 12th day! Even his despatches to Congress, by single messengers, resting neither day nor night, were five or six days traversing this route;—and the same journey would now have been accomplished by the aid of

the American steamboat, moving without intermission and without fatigue, in less than thirty hours;—and this time, short as it is, seems not unlikely to be reduced one half, when the British application of the locomotive power shall have been extended by rail roads over the whole rout. What an union and concentration is this of the scattered energies of a vast republic.

SUMMARY.

We learn by a gentleman from Fort Gibson, that Professor Beyrich, a celebrated Botanist, who was exploring this country under the patronage of one of the scientific societies of Paris, died recently at that post. Professor Beyrich had attached himself to the regiment of Dragoons, and returned with them from their late expedition. His servant died within a few days afterwards. The same gentleman also states, that information had been received of the appearance of Cholera among the Osaget; and much sickness prevailed among the Creeks, Cherokees, &c.

Worcester Cattle Show.—The show of Cattle, and Sheep of the native breed, was very good. That of fat oxen, particularly, was remarkably fine. The Ploughing Match was never better contested, or the work done in a more satisfactory manner. The exhibition of Butter and Cheese was good; that of manufactured articles, not equal to what it has been on some former occasions. Our other engagements prevented our attending the exercises at the Meeting House, but understand that the Address by Charles Allen, Esq. was well received.—*Worcester Spy.*

Burning of the Steamboat Cygnet.—On Thursday night at about 12 o'clock, the steamboat Cygnet, lying at Janney's wharf, at Alexandria, D C. was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was immediately given; but in a very short time the boat was completely enveloped in fire, and it was found impossible to save her. She burned to the water's edge. At one time danger to the shipping in the immediate neighborhood of the burning boat was apprehended; but owing to timely exertions no damage was done. The brig Tribune, nearest to the Oygnet, was hauled into the stream, and proper precautions taken to preserve the other vessels in the adjacent docks. Owing to the praiseworthy exertions of the firemen, also, the wharf at which the Cygnet lay was preserved although it was frequently on fire.

So rapid was the progress of the flames, that the hands ,asleep on board at the time, barely escaped before the boat was on fire in every part. The origin of this disaster was entirely accidental—the fire, no doubt having been communicated to the wood work from the heat of the furnace. The wreck of the boat has been secured at the wharf where she burned.

The Cygnet was owned by Messrs. Bradley & Co. of Washington, and was the boat formerly employed to carry the mail to Potomac Creek. She has latterly, however, been engaged in plying between Washington and Alexandria.

Dreadful Explosion, and loss of Lives.—The Pittsburgh Advertiser, of the 6th October says:—This morning about 5 o'clock, just as we had stopped the emisson of the city edition of our paper, intelligence was brought to us of the explosion of the boilers of the Eagle Cotton Factory in the borough of Allegheny, owner by Messrs. Arbuckle and Avery, Hastening in a short time to the scene of calamity, we witnessed the full extent of the ruin and disaster. Never did we look upon a spectable so full of horror. The extensive building is almost an entire ruin—a mass of stones, bricks, and rubbish. The building and much of the costly and extensive machinery are utterly lost and destroyed; but the loss of the property is small compared with the loss of life and the agony and misery which have resulted. So far as we could gather the circumstances they are these. The boiler had been suffered through the neglect or inattention to become heated before the water was let in, which caused the heads to be blown out—and the concussion was so great that they rose from their beds, and passing out of the engine house, overturned a small office attached to the building, which it completely shivered to pieces. A machinist, Jas. Marlatt, a Frenchman, was killed instantaneously, and the first Engineer, Alexander Morrow, so badly scalded as to leave no hope of his recovery. Two boys, named James Heming and —— Dodd, are missing, supposed to be lying dead among the rubbish, which is now being removed. Another boy killed, name not recollected. Three young women at work in the factory were very badley wounded, all of them having limbs broken.

It was a fortunate circumstance that the explosion occurred at an hour earlier than that at which most of the hands are accustomed to be at work—had it been an hour later, the disaster would have been very great; as it is, the extent of injury is not yet known, as several are missing of whom it is not known whether they were on duty or not.

The Limington Recorder says that James McArthur, Esq. of that town, has raised the present season, from vines planted in his garden in 1830, *sixteen bushels* of the Isabella, Catawba and Elsingburgh Grapes.

The report of the loss of the British ship Sybella and several hundred passengers, on St. Paul's Island, turns out to be a fabrication of a sailor boy at Pictou, to obtain charity.

Breach of Promise.—At the term of the Supreme Court holden in this town last week, an action for a breach of promise of marriage, Eliza B, Boies of Solon, vs. J. H. McAlister, of St. Stephens, N. B, was tried on an appeal from the Common Pleas where the plaintiff recovered one Thousand Dollars damages. The case was managed on the part of the Plaintiff by John S. Tenney, Esq. of this town, and for the Defendant by Frederick Allen and Timothy Boutelle, Esq.'s The trial occupied two days, the Counsel for the parties occupying over three hours each in their arguments to the Jury, who after a short absence returned a verdict of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* for the Plaintiff. *Norridgewock Journal.*

MARRIAGES.

In *Readfield*, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. David Thurston, Mr Philander Morton of *Hallowell*, to Miss Diana Lombard.

In Gardiner, Mr John Palmer to Miss Martha Ann *Handy*, both of *Hallowell*.

In Thomaston, Mr Edwin *Rose* to Miss Caroline *S. Fuller*. Mr Edward *B*. Lermond to Miss Mary *Ann* Killsa.

In Bath, Mr Willard Walker to Miss Jane Ham.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Monday last, Miss Nioma Perkins, aged 16.

In Thomaston, Mrs Polly, wife of Mr *Roland* Wade, aged 59.

In Jackson, 11th inst. George L. son of Capt. Joseph Pilsbury, aged 18 months. He fell into some boiling syrup and the embers, and lived only about 24 hours.

In Brunswick, Miss Rebecca Ann Stone, daughter of the late Daniel Stone, Esq. aged 19.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Oct. 13.

(*Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.*

At Market 890 Beef Cattle, 1480 Stores, 3200 *Sheep*, and 2020 *Swine*. Several lots and parts of lots of Stores, and 450 Swine were reported last week.

Prices. *Beef Cattle*.—There were some better cattle at market this week than last. We noticed a few very fine from (Worcester *County*) which were taken for something more than $5. *We* quote to correspond with last week, viz—prime at 4 75 a 5; good 4 a 4 50 (which included some very fine cows) thin 3 25 a 3 75.

Stores—Yearlings $6 a 8; two year old $8 a 14; three years old 17 a 24.

Barrelling Cattle—We are not able to redeem our pledge last week to give prices; the limited number at market did not enable the barreller to make sufficient purchases to establish prices.

Sheep.—Good sales; a lot of lambs inferior quality sold for 1 12 1-2 and 1 25; lots 1 62, 1 84, 1 88, 2, 2 12, 2 25, 2 33, and 2 50; some fine *Wethers* at market prices not known.

Swine—Sales quick at a small advance; lots not selected half barrows at 4c. and lots two thirds barrows at 4 1-4c.; old barrows selected at 4 1-2c.; sows at 3 1-2; a lot of 400 shoats from (Chenango Co. N. Y.) a few more than half barrows were taken in one lot at 4 1-4; at retail 4 1-2 for sows and 5 1-2 for barrows.

WANTED,

Bbl. HOOP POLES, for which a fair price will be paid by H. HUTCHINS.

Winthrop, Oct. 15, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of SIMEON GOULD, late of Leeds, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

LLOYD GOULD, Administrator.

Leeds, Sept. 30, 1834.

SIMON B. PRESCOTT—Tailor,

WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has now so far recovered his health as to be able to attend to the business of his shop—and all those who may favor him with their custom may rely upon having their work done with neatness and despatch—and all garments made by him shall be cut in the best style and warranted to fit,—and so long as he shall merit, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

Cutting done as usual, and trimmings will be furnished when requested at fair prices.

Winthrop, Oct. 14, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—and all persons indebted to the late firm of Farnham & Cordis are requested to make payment to Samuel Cordis, who is authorized to settle the same.

H. B. FARNHAM.
SAMUEL CORDIS.

September 22, 1834.

Dry Goods.

GEO. W. SHEPHERD has just received and will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of *MERINOES, CIRCASSIANS, SILKS, CALICOES,* and every other description of *Foreign* and Domestic *DRY GOODS*, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the Lowest Cash prices.

Augusta, Oct. 7, 1834. tf.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, Oct. 1, 1834.

Benjamin Samuel	Lancaster Miss
Buswell William	Merrow Zelotes A
Chandler Levi	Merrow Edmund
Coy Daniel	Morton Harison
Cooly Luther	Pinkham Reuben
Clark Samuel	Pinkham Charles
Corresponding Sec. of the W. Anti S Society.	Prescott Benj. R.
Davis Mary	Pierce Moses
Freeman Betsey	Richard Clarissa
Fairbanks Hannah	Richardson William
Fairbanks Elias P.	Remick John
Gardiner Timothy	Rollins Miss E.
Goodrich Sarah H.	Stone John
Honaford Josiah	Tompson William
Haskell Levi	Trip Benj.
Hanson Lydia	Warren David
Hopkins R. M.	White Samuel
Hawes Betsey	Whitney Samuel
Hodgman Adah	Whiting Jonathan
Hutchins William	White Joel Jr.
Kimball Nathaniel	White Joel
Keen Peter E. (2)	White Moses
	Young John

GEO. W. STANLEY, *Post Master.*

LEWIS P. PARLIN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND

SURGEON DENTIST,

Readfield, Me.

NOTICE.

THE Selectmen of Winthrop give notice, that they will be in session at their office, for the purpose of accommodating those who may have accounts against said town, and for other business, on the last Saturdays of each month during the remainder of the political year, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. J. MAY, per order.

September 24th, 1834.

N. B.—The School Agents are reminded that the time has long since past which the law allows them to make a return of the number of scholars. Immediate attention to this subject is requested.

POETRY.

WHERE IS HE?

BY HENRY NEELE.

"*Man giveth up the ghost and where is he?*"—Job.

And where is he? not by her side,
Whose every want he loved to tend:
Not o'er those valleys wand'ring wide,
Where sweetly lost, he oft would wend;
That form beloved he marks no more;
Those scenes admired no more shall see;
Those scenes are lovely as before,
And she *is* fair—but where is he?

No, no, the radience is not dim,
That used to gild his favorite hill;
The pleasures that were dear to him,
And dear to life and nature still;
But ah! his home is not as fair,
Neglected must his gardens be,
The lilies droop and wither there,
And seem to whisper, 'where is he?'

His was the pomp, the crowded hall,
But where is all this proud display?
His riches, honors, pleasures, all
Desire could frame—but where are they?
And he, as some tall rock that stands
Protected by the circling sea,
Surrounded by admiring bands,
Seemed proudly strong—and where is he?

The church yard bears an added stone,
The fireside shows a vacant chair;
Here sadness dwells and weeps alone;
And death displays his banner, there.
There life is gone, the breath has fled,
And what has been no more shall be;
The well known form, the welcome tread,
Oh! where are they, and where is he?

MISCELLANY.

CHANGES OF FORTUNE.

In philosophizing on the mutability of human affairs, not long since, the following incidents related to us by a gentleman of the first respectability, were brought to mind. At an early period in the settlement of this country, the gentleman alluded to, left Philadelphia for the "far away west," to where the tide of emigration was fast flowing, to seek his fortune in the wilds of Ohio. He was young and poor, with but a few dollars in his pocket to defray the expenses of a long and perilous journey. Mounted upon a small pony, upon which he had previously placed his stock of clothes, his little all of worldly goods, he bid farewell to his kindred, home and native city, and bent his way towards the setting sun. Though he was thus limited in his circumstances, he possessed that which was infinitely better than paternal inheritance, or the richest pecuniary legacy. He had a good profession and a persevering disposition. These will carry one through life with greater honor and more credit, than wealth and friends, and often elevates him to the highest pinacle of human excellence. Pursuing his lonely way reflecting on the past, and forming plans for the future, he arrived at an inn at the foot of the great Allegany, where he stopped for the purpose of refreshment for himself and beast. The inn was all commotion and bustle, making preparations for a sumptuous dinner for the Judges of the Court, who were hourly expected. The landlord apologized for paying his young guest so little attention, as a "great many big folks going to court would honor his house with a visit, and it required all his exertions to to make suitable preparations." He was consequently excused. After partaking of his more homely meal, he resumed his more lonely journey. Upon gaining the summit of the mountain, he met two gentlemen, whose appearance indicated men in authority, and whose style of travelling denoted them as gentlemen of the first fashion, and of the highest respectability. Servants in livery, with their masters baggage attended in the rear. The *toute ensemble* made a most imposing appearance, more especially when we take into consideration the state of things at that early period in the west. Although accustomed daily to witness equipages, and a style of travelling surpassing this in splendor, in his own native city Philadelphia, yet in the uncultivated and untenanted Alleganies, the like could hardly be expected.

In his astonishment at what he saw, he turned around to contemplate the cavalcade as they passed and descended the mountain he had just risen. He said within himself, "Is it possible that I shall ever be able to travel in a manner compared to this, or become a man of such apparent consequence or importance to the world?" From this he fell into a train of musings. He reflected on his humble pretensions, and the little probability there was for him to aspire to fame or fortune. True the world was broad and wide before him, he was young and industrious, with good moral habits, but he had neither money nor influential friends to advance his fortunes, or to introduce him into the great arena of the world.

From this time forward his resolution was taken, he firmly resolved upon three important things, without which, no one can hope for, or realize success. INDUSTRY, ECONOMY and TEMPERANCE, with health, and a moderate share of good luck, cannot fail to ensure, if not unbounded wealth, at least a competancy and a certain security against want and the ills of poverty. Our friend practised upon these virtues, and PROSPERITY, like an overflowing stream, crowned his exertions. He is now one of our most respectable and wealthy citizens, and for his kind feelings in extending the helping hand to the industrious poor, striving to make headway against the misfortunes of the world.

The two gentlemen, the subjects of contemplation by our friend, as before mentioned, removed to the west, and became citizens of the same place. Months and years have rolled away since the period of which we speak. Times and things have undergone an astonishing change. Youth has given place to age. The wilderness has budded and blossomed, and brought forth fruit of vast and important improvements. The tall forest has bowed its branches to the potency of the woodsman's axe and by the industrious mechanic converted into comfortable and commodious habitations for man. Even the judges, whose splendor struck awe into the bosom of our reflecting youth, have tasted the sad reverses of fortune. One went to his long reckoning, years ago, in wretchedness and poverty. The other, is a living votary and martyr to the shrine of intemperance, a humble pensioner on the bounty of his country. Thus the stream of wealth, which became extinct and dried up in one place, flows profusely in another; and those enviable honors, which glitter, and dazzle the eye of the beholder, have given place to poverty and disgrace. From this short sketch and important lesson may be drawn—it teaches a moral of the utmost consequence. Honest INDUSTRY, with perseverance, and FRUGALITY, will lead to HONOR, WELATH and HAPPINESS. Laziness and profligacy to irretrievable ruin and misery.

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TAILORING BUSINESS

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